

Aug.  
8th  
'07

# THE OLD BEE HIVE

## SOROSIS

TRADE MARK

### AT Low Shoes \$2.85 PAIR

Telephone Calls  
53-2 Main Floor.  
53-11 Clock Dept.  
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All our broken lines of Ladies "Sorosis"  
Low Shoes, the latest Summer Styles  
—regular prices \$3.50 and \$4.00.

To Close at . . . . \$2.85 Pair

What we have left of Misses' and Child-  
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Now at . . . . 98 Cents Pair

All Ladies' "Radcliffe" Shoes and Ox-  
fords—the Patent Colt Button, kid tip,  
kid lined, gun metal button, kid tip  
oxfords, box calf, bloucher lace, patent  
tip lace, lace gypsy cut, and bloucher  
oxfords.

Were \$2.50, Now . . \$1.79 Pair

The Old Bee Hive

#### THREW KNIFE AT OFFICER.

Intoxicated Fighter and Opponent Fin-  
ally Landed in Jail.

An Italian, whose first name is Dominick, and Nelson Trombly, engaged in a fight on Saturday night, Sunday afternoon on Battery street in the rear of the old Lee House and both were placed in jail. When the fight had reached its zenith and all the nearby windows were filled with curious people, Dominick drew out his jack knife and attempted to decapitate Trombly.

#### THESEPIANS STRANDED.

Members of Vaudeville Company Play-  
ed in Hard Luck.

The ways of some actors are hard. So think the members of the defunct Conrad Vaudeville company, who are now scattered to the four points of the earth. The

company was not stranded in Florida, but in Huntington. Saturday morning five men and one woman found their way to this city tired, dusty and hungry. The lady, whose stage name is Miss Belle St. Laurent, applied to Overseer of the Poor Killian and he referred her to the pauper commission. Later telegraphic communication was made with the woman's relatives in Boston and in the evening she received sufficient money from them to pay her fare home.

Mr. Fitzgerald, one of a comedy juggling team, asked to stay in the jail on Friday evening and was accommodated. Saturday he secured a job in the lumber yards. The remainder of the company left town during the day in ones and twos, several saying that they were going to Canada.

The company has been playing small towns in the State to small crowds and the ghost appeared but seldom. The company was booked for Northfield on Saturday.

#### DEATH OF MRS. SPAULDING.

Was Prominently Identified with Re-  
volutionary War during a Long Life.

The death of Mrs. C. M. Spaulding, wife of the late Hon. C. M. Spaulding, of College street, Mrs. Spaulding was in her 78th year, and is survived by a son, Ernest J. Spaulding, and a daughter, Mrs. H. E. Percival, both of this city. She was a member of the College Street Church, and during her residence in this city was prominently identified with benevolent work, having been at one time president of the Home for Destitute Children, and at the time of her death was an honorary member of the board of that institution. She was also connected with the Adams Mission for many years. The funeral was held from her late home Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., and the remains were taken to Jericho for interment.

#### CHANGED THEIR PLEAS.

Dominick Panetta and Nelson Trombly Admitted Their Guilt.

Dominick Panetta and Nelson Trombly, who pleaded not guilty to charges of breaches of the peace on Monday, appeared again in city court Tuesday morning and pleaded guilty. Trombly was fined \$5 and costs of \$10.74, and Panetta \$10 and costs of \$10. Both men will pay.

The case grew out of a fight on Sunday afternoon on lower Cherry street, when both men found themselves in a heated argument over a woman. A fist encounter followed and Panetta, who was getting the worst of it, drew out a jack knife and tried to carve his opponent's face. When Officer Marlowe appeared Dominick hurled the knife at him, cutting one of his little fingers.

#### ASHEY GUILTY.

Sent to House of Correction for Violation of Liquor Law.

John Ashby appeared before Justice Macomber Tuesday afternoon, charged with keeping liquor on hand with intent to sell, and pleaded guilty. Ashby received a straight sentence of not more than six or less than five months in the House of Correction at Rutland.

Ashby's premises near Port Ethan Allen were searched about two weeks ago by the sheriff's department and several bottles containing liquor were found. For several years past complaints have been made against Ashby for the same offense, selling liquor, and he has also been convicted for another offense.

#### CITY FATHERS BUSY

Meetings of City Council, Board  
of Abatement and Aldermen.

Outline Plan for Procedure for Public  
Wharf—Aldermen Vote to Issue  
Notes to Pay for Ethan Allen  
Park—Many Taxes Abated.

A meeting of the city council, a session of the board for abatement of taxes and the regular monthly meeting of the board of aldermen Monday evening kept eleven of the city fathers and city officers at the city hall until eleven o'clock and furnished the occasion for much heated debate and bitter controversy. It was the warmest legislative session since the present administration has been in power and many of the live issues of the day came up for consideration, including the city dock and Ethan Allen Park.

#### CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The council meeting, all members present except Alderman Bombard, listened to a report of the dock committee from the mouth of Mayor Burke. He stated the reason why the committee favored the Central Vermont property at the foot of College street and said that they considered \$10,000 a generous valuation of the property, having a frontage of 137 feet on the lake. City Attorney J. E. Fitzgerald, who acted as secretary, location, right of way and survey should be considered, in order, and that the next step was to obtain the consent of the secretary of war to build the dock. These steps should be taken before requisitioning proceedings.

R. E. Brown emphasized the necessity of a survey, especially to ascertain the terminus of College street, there being some doubt as to the possession of land from the railroad tracks to the lake front. Acting on the suggestions of the attorneys the council favored the matter being taken to the committee with instructions to secure an accurate survey and map of the property, the terminus of College street and proposed right of way. The council then adjourned to August 28 at 7:30 p. m. when the questions above mentioned will be considered, and when definite action will be taken.

#### BOARD FOR ABATEMENT OF TAXES

The board for abatement of taxes then went into session and a large amount of business was transacted by this body. The three assessors sitting with the council, J. E. Cushman, appearing for Dr. H. J. Andrews asked that taxes against his client on \$4,200 be cancelled, this sum representing stock held in the Richmond Light & Power company and the plant is taxed in that town. The request was granted.

Z. Gravel requested the board to abate taxes on the amount of \$15, assessed through a misunderstanding, which request was granted.

Ex-Mayor E. M. Sutton appeared, asking for the abatement of taxes which he claimed had been paid by him on his brother's E. J. Sutton, property, for the years 1901 and 1902. Mr. Sutton claimed that he had sent the receipts to his brother but that they had since been lost. The matter was laid on the table but later on motion of Alderman Stone was reconsidered. This was the signal for a fiery pyrotechnic display with Aldermen Russell and Courtney on the firing line. The axes and nays were called for and the taxes were moved abated the vote was 12 to 10, with the following: Aldermen Pease, Edwards, Pine, Russell, Dion, Mitchell, and Stone, Assessors Nye and Corley; nay, Mayor Bigelow and Aldermen Courtney, Murphy, Barber and Clarke, Assessor Heupre.

The poll tax of Oliver Soundiff, an aged man, was abated.

Mayor Russell appeared for the Burlington Rendering company with the request that the valuation of that property be reduced from \$60,000 to \$40,000. The assessors stated that they considered the property worth \$100,000 and thought \$60,000 a fair valuation. The matter was referred to them for further consideration.

The matter of the tax against the estate of M. P. Seulin was also referred back, there being an item of \$300 in the savings bank which the administrator claims as exempt. A \$9000 offer claimed by G. W. Kelley caused his assessment also to be referred back to the assessors for reconsideration.

The board then abated a batch of several hundred small taxes of the vintage of 1905, the parties being exempt for the usual wide variety of reasons.

#### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The opening item in the long meeting of the board of aldermen was the presentation by J. J. Enright of a bill of \$1,200 from D. W. C. Clark for services as superintendent of streets, a bill which Mr. Enright stated had been presented several times previous but side tracked each time before reaching the board. This bill dates back to former palmy days of political strife. Mr. Clark actually served about a month and a half and was then removed. The matter was referred to the city attorney for an opinion to be rendered at the next meeting of the board.

The following bills were ordered paid: Monthly statement electric light department, \$2,943.29; water department, \$13,377.70; fire department payroll, \$913.96; fire department monthly statement, \$547.41; J. P. Kilder, \$26.29; J. P. Kilder, \$17.41; E. Kilder, \$200; M. Gero, \$15.00; C. B. Dolge Chemical Co., \$22.11; Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., \$1,800; M. D. L. Thompson, \$14.25; C. W. Taggart, street lights, \$1,266.68; Northern Electric Co., \$48.15; G. S. Blodgett Co., \$5.25; J. J. Enright, \$11.51; L. C. Grant, \$56; Tremblay & LaFleur, \$18.29; New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., \$5.87; T. B. Robinson, \$33.65; G. A. Hall, \$21.40; H. J. Shanley & Co., \$22.99; health department, \$72.25; C. D. Stockwell, \$12.50; F. J. Arnold, \$2; M. Mosher, \$28.04; estate Peter Devereux, \$2.81; Patrick Farrell, \$2.70; W. Taggart, \$4.75; Martin B. Brown, \$9.90; N. C. Florence, \$25; Engineering Record, \$20; H. J. Shanley & Co., \$4.80; Engineering News Publishing Co., \$24; L. C. Grant, \$67.83; Burlington

#### \$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that the late Dr. J. H. Hall, who died at the age of 82, has been found to be the author of a valuable book on the treatment of the disease, which is a constitutional disease, requiring a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a valuable book, which is a direct result of the blood and mucous surfaces of the body. It is a book that is so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Daily News, \$15.00; Burlington Light & Power Co., \$7.92; T. B. Robinson, \$13.67; W. H. Buckley & Co., \$1.90; M. D. L. Thompson, \$18; M. C. Grandy, \$10.00; Sheldon Press, \$5.70; L. P. Sprague, \$22.20; N. C. Florence, \$8.60.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Statement of the financial standing of the several departments August 1, 1907:

	Debit.	Credit.
Electric plant	\$107,472.23	
Library	1,976.49	\$ 4,487.26
Parks	1,167.50	3,960.29
Public buildings	1,960.71	3,687.00
Streets	20,365.55	23,348.49
Electric light	13,495.35	16,877.34
Water	11,673.10	46,244.19
Interest	20,012.42	27,000.00
Criminal & police	7,839.11	17,908.90
Salaries	2,341.70	4,200.00
Fire	12,257.26	19,021.90
Pauper	6,710.71	12,772.68
Incidental	5,288.79	7,600.00
Schools	39,500.00	64,000.00
Health	1,585.05	2,501.00
Sewer	42.83	500.00
County tax	1,450.36	1,450.36
Street lights	8,445.00	15,800.00
State highway tax	7,251.82	7,251.82
State school tax	11,602.90	11,602.90
Cemetery wall	109.75	
Total	\$282,550.33	\$298,223.55

Respectfully submitted,  
L. C. GRANT, City Treas.

#### THE PARK CONTROVERSY.

A resolution by Alderman Pease authorizing the city treasurer to issue bonds for \$10,000 for the purchase of Ethan Allen park was the signal for an outburst of oratory on the part of Alderman Courtney. Mr. Courtney asked that the matter be tabled for 30 days pending the action of a city meeting to rescind the action of a former city meeting authorizing the purchase of the park. He subjoined, however, when informed that the petition for the meeting was illegal, there being thereon an insufficient number of names of legal voters.

An eye and ear vote was called for on the resolution of Alderman Pease, that the issue of bonds be authorized, and it was carried, eight to three, the vote being as follows: Aye, Aldermen Edwards, Pease, Pine, Russell, Dion, Barber, Clark and Stone; nay, Aldermen Courtney, Mitchell and Murphy.

A petition was presented asking that the Elm street extension, running south from the terminus of South Winslow street, be named South Winslow street. It was referred to the street commissioners. A petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph company for certain underground telephone wires to be placed in the same conduit with power to act.

#### THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE.

The legislative wheels turned slowly when the matter of a five dollar raise for Assistant Chief of Police Ryan was presented. Alderman Courtney did not object to giving Ryan the extra five dollars but thought that all policemen ought to receive the same pay. He offered an amendment to the resolution giving all the men on the force a similar increase. He said that they all had to work under the Gamewell system, which had turned the police force into a fire plug.

The police commission, who had recommended the increase in Officer Ryan's pay, were present and they explained that he is in effect at the head of the force for 13 hours each day and that, in their opinion, the added responsibility justified the increase. They also stated that an old man of 76 years was winding as many clocks as the young men.

The police force, and making no protest. A motion to table the amendment of Alderman Courtney granting a general increase was carried, the members voting as follows: Aye, Aldermen Edwards, Pease, Pine, Russell, Barber and Clarke; nay, Aldermen Courtney, Dion, Mitchell, Murphy and Stone. The resolution to increase Officer Ryan's pay to \$55 per month was then carried.

#### SURRENDER LICENSES.

Eugene Gosselin & Brother presented a communication surrendering their druggists' licenses, and the licenses were accepted by the board.

The board then granted a number of licenses to the police force, and making no protest. A motion to table the amendment of Alderman Courtney granting a general increase was carried, the members voting as follows: Aye, Aldermen Edwards, Pease, Pine, Russell, Barber and Clarke; nay, Aldermen Courtney, Dion, Mitchell, Murphy and Stone. The resolution to increase Officer Ryan's pay to \$55 per month was then carried.

#### PANAMA CANAL—ERIC CANAL.

Machinery is digging the Panama Canal faster than the shovel dug the Erie.

Machinery produces the L. & M. Point at 50 times less cost for labor, than the L. & M. Point at 15 to 15 years.

The L. & M. gives the best job in the world, because L. & M. Zinc hardens L. & M. White lead and makes L. & M. Paint wear like iron for 15 to 15 years.

It only requires a gallon of this celebrated paint and a gallon of Linseed Oil at 60 cents per gallon, to paint a wooden structure.

If any defect exists in L. & M. Paint, will repaid house for nothing.

Sold by H. H. Hull, Hinesburgh, E. B. Wood, Winoski, E. H. Plag & Son, Richmond, W. S. Noy & Co., Underhill, C. H. Hatch & Co., Waterbury, S. E. Wilson, Fairfax.

#### POLICEMEN IN TROUBLE.

One Removed from the Force and Another Suspended for Intoxication.

A meeting of the board of police commissioners was held Saturday evening in the police office to hear charges of intoxication against Officer J. P. Lavigne. The charges were announced and Mr. Lavigne will be permanently removed from the force. Mr. Lavigne admitted the charges and stated that it was the only time he had touched liquor in several years. This statement was not questioned but it being an open violation of the rules it was decided the offense could not be overlooked.

Just before the hearing in the Lavigne case word came that Officer W. W. Garrow, who has a beat in the north end, was under the influence of liquor. At the close of the hearing Chief Russell and Mayor Bigelow visited Garrow's beat and found him in such a condition that he was not allowed to finish his night's work and Mayor Bigelow has suspended him for a period of 15 days. During that time he will have a hearing before the police commissioners to show cause why he should not be permanently removed from the force.

#### TAX LAWS OF VERMONT

The Special Commission Will  
Gather Statistics at Once.

Many Equities in Present System—  
Property Exemptions Listing by Means  
of Many Officers—Personal  
of Commission.

Gov. Proctor's special tax commission at its meeting took steps to secure accurate and complete information of the workings of a present tax law throughout the state as a preliminary to further work, says a Montpelier dispatch to the Boston Herald, which continues in substance as follows:

Before any comprehensive scheme of tax reform can be planned the defects, as well as the good features, of the present law must be known. To accomplish this an abstract will be made of the inventories of taxable property in every town in the State. A large corps of men will be appointed immediately for this purpose and their work will be finished up as early as possible, so that the commission may submit the results of their examination and get the figures in shape for careful study.

The general assembly last fall passed an act authorizing appointees of this commission to examine such inventories. Until the passage of that act no one was allowed to examine an inventory after it had been filed in the town clerk's office except the assessors who were carefully specified. A taxpayer was not allowed to inspect his own list after it had been thus filed.

#### SECURITY GUARANTEED

This is done to afford the taxpayers the protection of security, since the returns he is required to make to the listers contain incriminating questions regarding his business, his property and his debts. This protection is maintained under the new statute, and those who are allowed to inspect such inventories are forbidden to give any information learned from them that would reveal the affairs of any individual.

The examination, which will begin at once, will furnish the commission with complete information as to the amount of different kinds of taxable property, the amount that escapes taxation, the rate of taxes, the amount of offsets and any injustice that may be worked to disfavor by the present law.

Inequality of taxation was one of the strong arguments used by the independent candidates in the last campaign, and as the conditions were such as to make their arguments appeal to the people, they were not without effect. The Legislature made several efforts to deal with the question and finally realized its inability to cope with it, and authorized the governor to appoint a commission.

MAKE-UP OF COMMISSION

The chairman is the Hon. O. M. Barber of Bennington, a leading lawyer and ex-State auditor. The other members are: Ernest Hitchcock of Pittsford, state forestry commissioner; George W. Pierce of Brattleboro, master of the State Grange; L. P. Slack of St. Johnsbury, a Allen Olmsted of Newbury and John H. Senter of Montpelier. There are three Democrats and three Republicans on the commission, so it has nothing of a partisan nature.

The great inequality of Vermont taxation is that real estate must pay its full share, must pay doubly when mortgaged, and that personal property to a large extent escapes taxation. Persons owning a return of personal property are allowed to offset against the value of their property the amount of debts they are owing. No offset is allowed in the case of real estate.

The latest compilation of returns available shows that the value of the real estate taxed in Vermont is \$17,575,923 and a return of personal property, which the amount of personal property exempted on account of debts owing is \$30,351,272.

#### OFFSETS EXCEED PERSONAL ESTATE.

In three counties the amount of the offsets is greater than the amount of personal property taxed. In Essex county the personal property taxed amounts to \$374,945, and the offsets \$611,090; for Lamoille the figures are \$443,537, against \$128,350, and for Orleans, \$1,895,458 against \$2,092,765. The amount of personal property exempted in the whole State is \$11,100 per cent of the total amount returned, and \$2,340-00 of the whole amount of personal property returned.

The simple way out of this difficulty would seem to be either to allow no offsets on personal property or to allow such offsets against real estate. To the first proposal the objections are that it would tend to drive personal property out of the State, or at least to drive it into hiding, so that there would be no valuable increase of the tax list; but this is what the former members of the Legislature, who come from the class that complies with the law about taxation, are unwilling to give up the exemptions they enjoy in the case of the personal property they own.

#### REMEDIES PROPOSED.

The second proposal involves such possibilities of modifying the entire tax list of the State that results that no one can now foresee, and also has such a tendency to open up the entire subject of mortgage indebtedness, that legislators have fought shy of it.

The present commission has until August, 1908, to make its report to the governor. Had it been able to report this year, the legislature would have been called to call an extra session of the Legislature to deal with the question, but as the commission has already just begun its work no results were possible at this time. The whole matter, therefore, goes over another year, into another campaign, and whatever good results may come from the present commission, the campaign charge will be fairly made that the Legislature of 1906 confessed its incapacity to deal with this important subject.

#### FIRST TAXATION ACT.

The first act aimed at securing an appraisal of property for purposes of taxation, after the independence of Vermont was declared, was passed in 1778 and was modeled after the Connecticut law, as was much of the early legislation. Specific rates were provided for the various elements of the list. With some exceptions all male persons between 18 and 60 were rated at \$6; a regular scale of valuation for stock of different kinds and different ages was

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### In Our Drapery Section.

Our Clearing Up Sale has made for us three exceptionally busy days. These special offerings are still upon the bargain counter. Look up the list, bring it with you, and see if we aren't doing just as we advertise—and a little more. To this list we shall add more things that should interest you. Can you not anticipate your needs for the coming season to the extent that you may benefit by this sale?

CRETONNES—17c and 20c values—at . . . . . 12½c.

FANCY FIGURED CURTAIN NETS—White and Fern for window panels, . . . . . 30c and 35c a yd.

LACE PANELS—Ready made and made by hand, in attractive designs, . . . . . 89c, 98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

SHORT LENGTHS CURTAIN MADRAS at 50c a yd. Was as high as 98c. Some good patterns left from which to select.

SCOTCH NETS—Green, Tan, Red 35c, 40c, 50c—for portieres, window drapes, pillow covers, etc.

COLORLED DRAPERY MUSLINS—25c quality, short lengths, at . . . . . 16c a yd.

PORTIERES—\$2.00 quality, at \$1.68; \$2.50 quality, \$1.98; \$3.00 quality, \$2.50.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, desirable patterns, in one and two pair lots at big reductions.

# The W. G. Reynolds Co.

provided, and persons having money on hand or due them, "over and above all debts charged thereon," were required to enter it at the rate of \$6 for every hundred. Lawyers were set in the list "for their faculties," those having the best practice at \$20 and others according to their practice. Tradesmen and artificers were rated according to their gains and returns. This was in effect a general property tax, but for the primitive community, and equitable because based on ability to pay.

There were few changes in the tax laws until 1800. Then it began to be a serious question. At every session in recent years the Legislature has grappled with the subject in vain. One special commission spent two years in gathering information and made important recommendations which failed of adoption.

So, while there is a general hope that the present commission may find some way out of the difficulty there is little confidence that it will be able to do so.

CHANGE IN THE LAW

It was not until manufacturing had taken a great stride after the war of 1812 that any great changes were made. Formerly appraisals of land were required and land was set in the list at its estimated value instead of by the three classes. In 1820, county conventions of listers were established for the purpose of equalizing appraisals of real estate, and these continued until 1882. The rates on live stock were lowered, but each article was still entered at a valuation prescribed by law.

But the patching process that had been going on for several years was not satisfactory, and in 1825 the listing laws were revised and consolidated. Taxes between 21 and 60 years of age were listed at \$6 on their polls. Deductions were made for militia service and for cavalry equipment, the usual exemption was made of lands requested for "schools and other public, pious and charitable uses," real and personal property in the hands of tenants was placed in the lists of both and they were jointly and severally liable for the taxes; the rates on personal property were lowered, money on hand and debts due were placed in the list at \$6 for every \$500 bank insurance stock was rated at \$3 for every \$100 paid in (this being the first attempt to tax stock or corporations), attorneys and doctors were listed at from \$10 to \$500, according to their gains, merchants and traders at \$15 to \$500, mechanics and manufacturers were listed on the income principle at an amount not exceeding \$100, mills, stores, distilleries and furnaces were listed at a tax and four per cent.

ENLARGED POWERS FOR LISTERS

The listers were given greatly enlarged powers in bringing out personal property, but the rigid and industrial methods finally failed.

With minor changes, principally directed toward securing proper taxes on corporation stocks and from non-resident property owners till 1841. The plan of listing personal property at a specific valuation, based on its value, as estimated by the listers, was found to work justly.

The act of 1841 changed this, and has been the nucleus of succeeding tax legislation. Its main characteristic was the provision that all property should be set in the list at 1 per cent of its value, which has been followed ever since. The income idea in regard to others was abandoned. Polls were listed at \$1. The listers were required to take a list of all the personal property, and if they thought they had not found it all, might require any person to make a full statement of all his possessions and as much of the debts due him as he chose to disclose.

#### POWERS OF SELECTMEN.

Corporations were obliged to make returns of all stockholders and the amounts their shares paid in stock. Deductions for debt were hedged about by a strict provision requiring persons claiming the deductions to swear that they were bona fide. The selectmen were given authority to revise the action of the listers as to money on hand, stocks, etc., the kind of personal property that was listed, and the valuation of the same. Another revision was made in 1853 but this did not deviate from the principles of the act of 1841. The same trouble regarding intangible personal property existed for we find there a condition for deduction on account of debts owing that the persons "shall answer all such interrogatories in regard to debts due or owing as shall be propounded to him by the listers."

In 1864, 1872 and 1874 important changes were made and other forms of property were added, including real estate of railroads. Another revision was made in 1880 and still another in 1882 and this latter is practically the tax law of Vermont today.

The inquiry made of every tax payer are of a very impractical character, but much personal property escapes observation. Still more escapes taxation through offsets.

There is serious injustice in a recognized fact, but how to remedy it is a serious question. At every session in recent years the Legislature has grappled with the subject in vain. One special commission spent two years